

Power Management IC Series for Automotive Body Control



Motor Driver

BD6941FM

No.09039EAT02

Description

BD6941FM is the reversible motor driver for output 1.25A (1Motor), and can control a DC motor in four modes (Forward, Reverse, Standby, Brake) corresponding to two control logic inputs.

Features

- 1) 1 ch DMOS H bridge output
- 2) Four output states (Forward,Reverse,Standby,Brake) by two control logic
- 3) Built-in surge-absorbing diodes
- 4) Low standby current
- 5) Output overcurrent protection with timer.
- 6) Over voltage detection switch off
- 7) TSD detects junction temperature and circuitry switches off the outputs at high temperature.
- 8) Built-in protection monitor pin (PO)

Applications

Onboard devices(Vehicle equipment etc)

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT
SUPPLY VOLTAGE	Vcc	50	V
INPUT VOLTAGE	V _{INP} , V _{INN}	-0.3~20	V
OUTPUT CURRENT	I _O	1.25 (* 1)	A
POWER DISSIPATION	Pd	2.8 (* 2)	W
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	Topr	-40~105	°C
STORAGE TEMPERATURE	Tstg	-55~150	°C
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE	Tjmax	150	°C

*1 Not to exceed Pd and ASO.

*2 Mounted on a glass epoxy PCB (70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm).

To use at temperature above Ta=25°C reduce 22.4mW/°C.

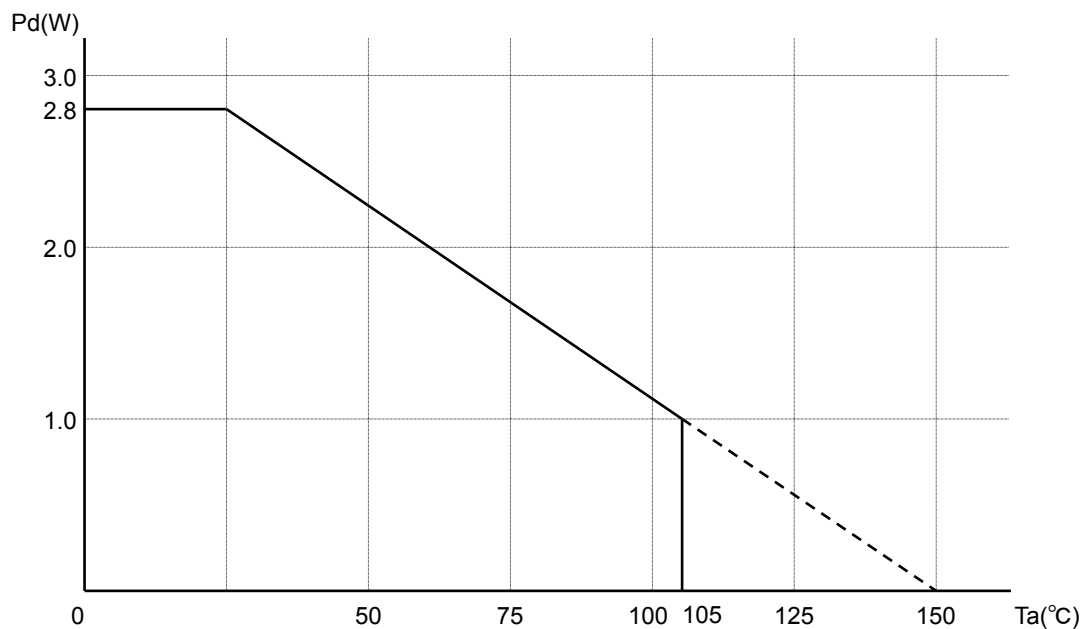
Operating Range

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT
SUPPLY VOLTAGE	Vcc	8.0~16.0	V

●Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $V_{CC}=8V\sim 16V$, $T_a=-40^{\circ}C\sim 105^{\circ}C$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT			UNIT	CONDITIONS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX		
Circuit current 1	I_{CC1}	-	0	10	μA	Standby mode
Circuit current 2	I_{CC2}	-	3	8	mA	Forward or reverse mode
Circuit current 3	I_{CC3}	-	3	8	mA	Brake mode
Input Voltage "H" level	V_{IH}	3.0	-	-	V	
Input Voltage "L" level	V_{IL}	-	-	1.0	V	
"H" level input current	I_{IH}	-	50	100	μA	$V_{IN}=5.0V$, flowing in current
"L" level input current	I_{IL}	-	0	10	μA	$V_{IN}=0V$, flowing out current
Output on voltage 1	V_{ON1}	-	0.84	1.5	V	$V_{CC}=12V$, $I_{out}=0.5A$, total drop
Output on voltage 2	V_{ON2}	-	-	1.7	V	$V_{CC}=8\sim 16V$, $I_{out}=0.5A$, total drop
Output leakage current "H"	I_{LH}	-	0	10	μA	$V_{OUT}=0V$
Output leakage current "L"	I_{LL}	-	0	10	μA	$V_{OUT}=V_{CC}$
Upper free-wheeling diode forward voltage	V_{FH}	0.3	1.0	1.5	V	$I_F=0.6A$
Lower free-wheeling diode forward voltage	V_{FL}	0.3	1.0	1.5	V	$I_F=0.6A$
Protection monitor voltage	V_{LPO}	-	-	0.6	V	$I_{PO}=3mA$
Protection monitor leakage current	I_{LPO}	-	0	10	μA	$V_{PO}=V_{CC}$
Over current protection switch on current	I_{OCP}	1.5	-	3.5	A	
Over Voltage Lockout lockout switch on voltage	V_{OVP}	25	30	35	V	

●Heat Reduction Curve



Mounted on a glass epoxy PCB (70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm)

To use at temperature above $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ reduce 22.4mW/°C.

●Reference Data

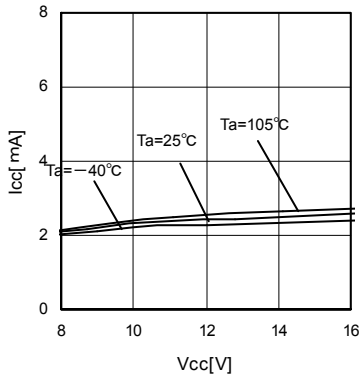


Fig.1 Circuit current
(Forward · Reverse · Brake)

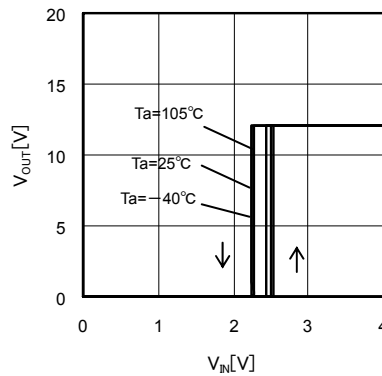


Fig.2 Input voltage vs. Output voltage

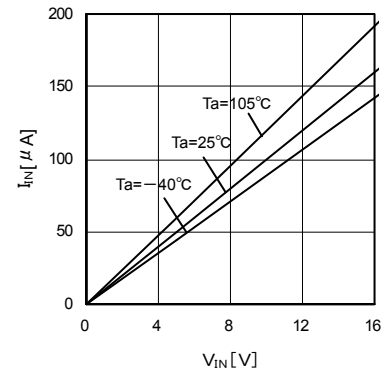


Fig.3 Input H current

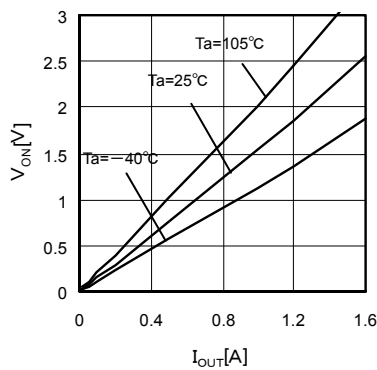


Fig.4 Output on voltage ($V_{cc}=12\text{V}$)

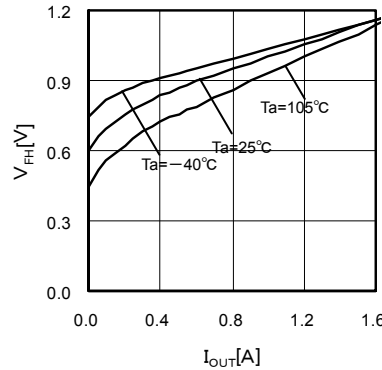


Fig.5 Upper free-wheeling
diode forward voltage H

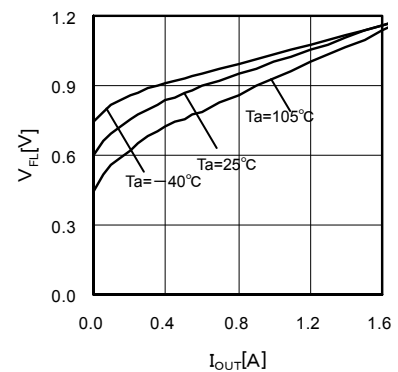


Fig.6 Upper free-wheeling
diode forward voltage L

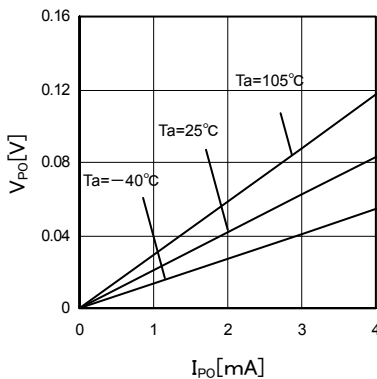


Fig.7 Protection monitor voltage

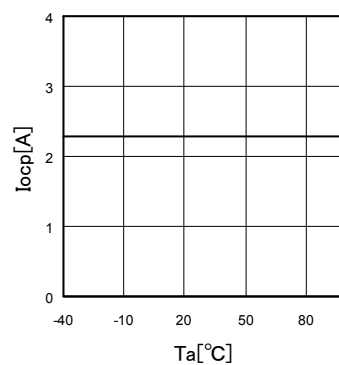


Fig.8 Over current protection
switch on current

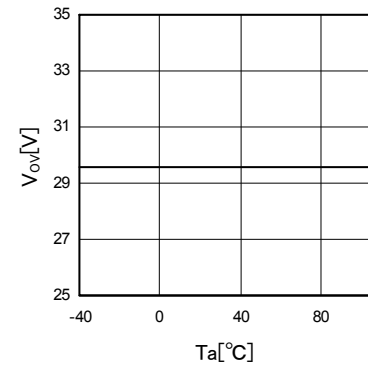


Fig.9 Over Voltage Lockout
lockout switch on voltage

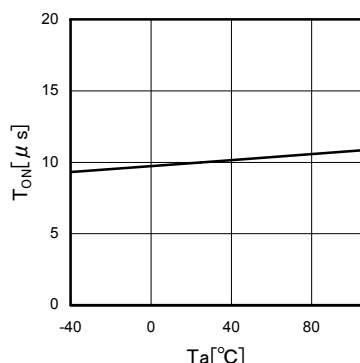


Fig.10 Over current protection
monitor on time

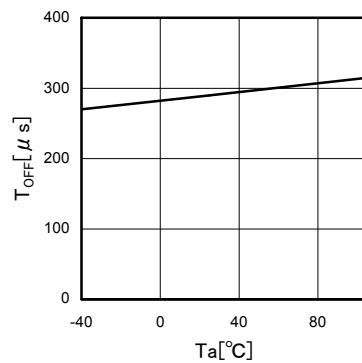


Fig.11 Over current protection
monitor off time

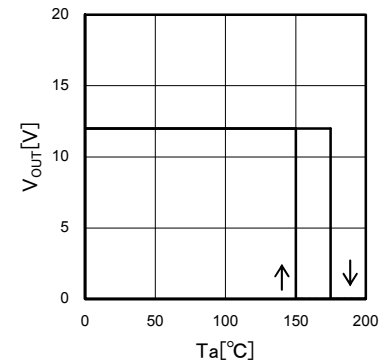
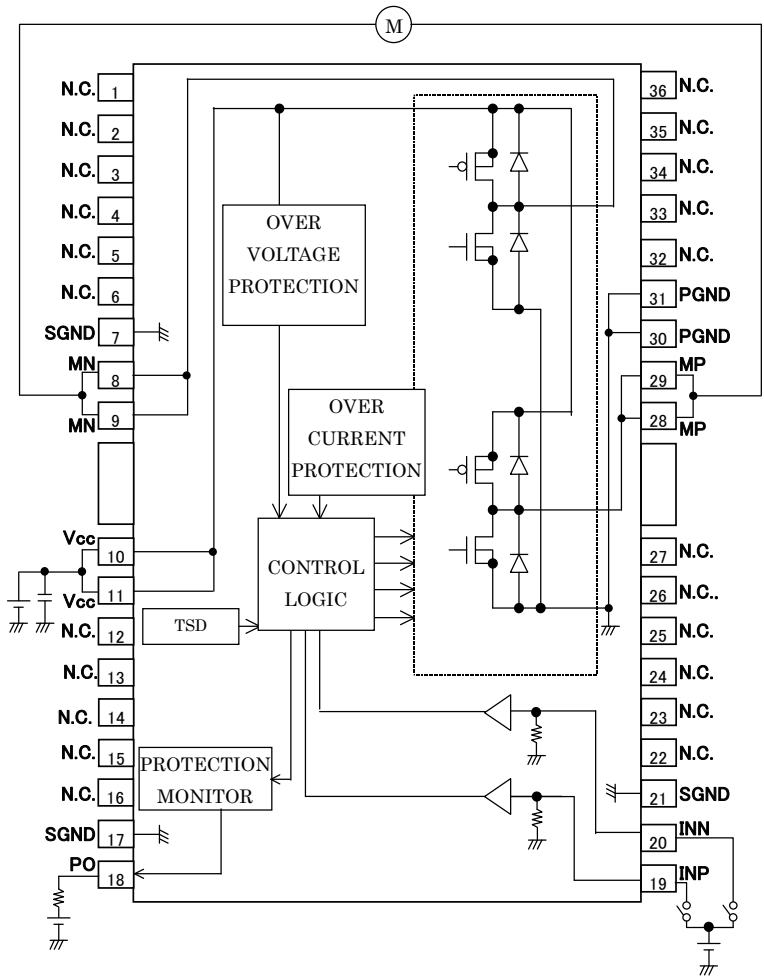


Fig.12 TSD temperature

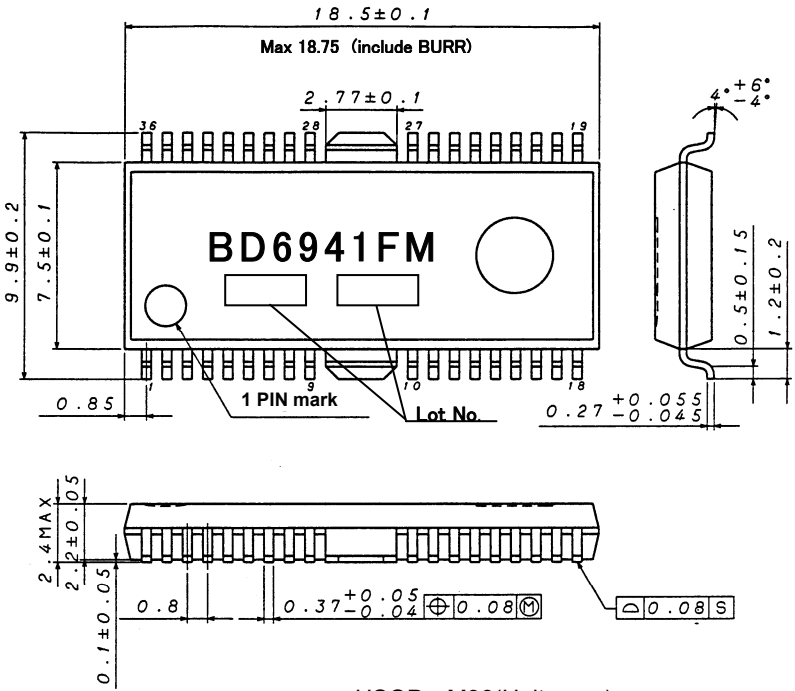
●Block Diagram



●Terminal Function Table

PIN No.	Terminal Name	Function
1-6	N.C.	N.C.
7	SGND	Signal GND Pin
8	MN	Motor Output Pin
9	MN	Motor Output Pin
FIN	FIN	FIN
10	Vcc	Power Supply Pin
11	Vcc	Power Supply Pin
12-16	N.C.	N.C.
17	SGND	Signal GND Pin
18	PO	Protection Monitor Pin(Open drain)
19	INP	Logic Input Pin
20	INN	Logic Input Pin
21	SGND	Signal GND Pin
22-27	N.C.	N.C.
FIN	FIN	FIN
28	MP	Motor Output Pin
29	MP	Motor Output Pin
30	PGND	Power GND Pin
31	PGND	Power GND Pin
32-36	N.C.	N.C.

●Package



HSOP—M36(Unit : mm)

●Signal Table

Input/Output Truth Table

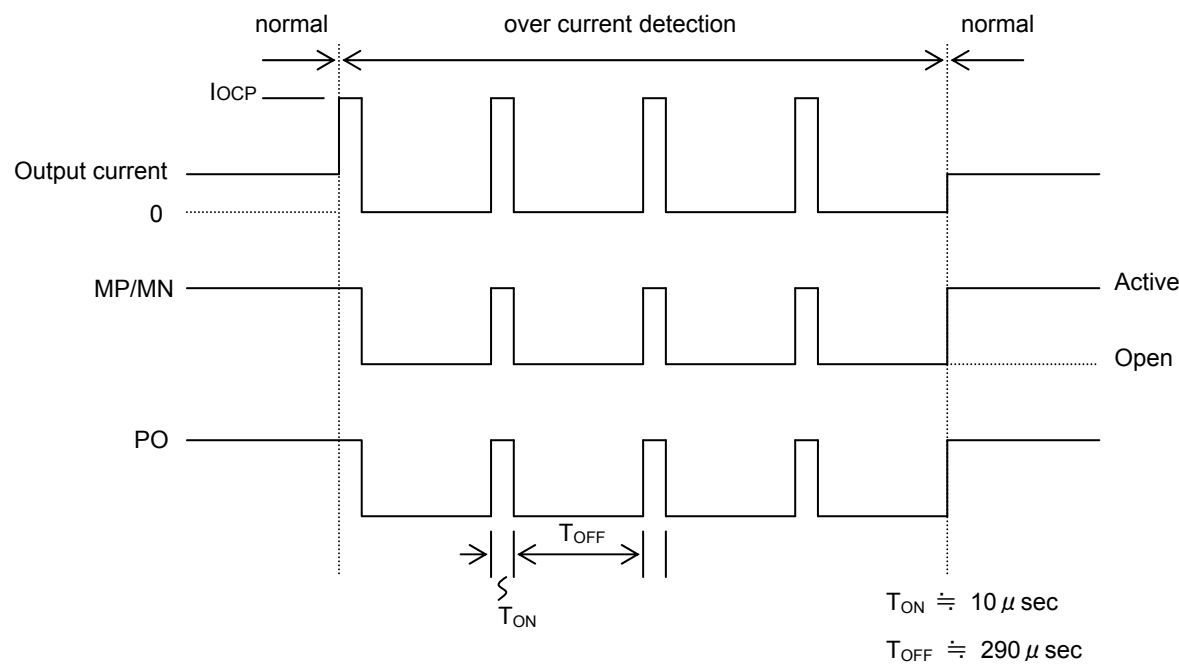
IN		OUT		MODE
INP	INN	MP	MN	
H	H	L	L	BRAKE
H	L	H	L	FORWARD
L	H	L	H	REVERSE
L	L	Open	Open	STANDBY

Output Condition

IN		OUT		PO
INP	INN	MODE	LOAD	
H	H	BRAKE	NORMAL	H
			SHORT	L * 2
H/L	L/H	FORWARD/ REVERSE	NORMAL	H
			SHORT	L * 2
L	L	STANDBY	-	H

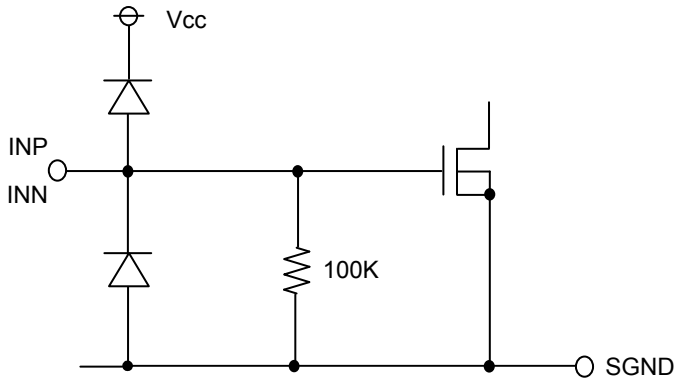
* 2 refer to timing chart

●PO Output Timing Chart

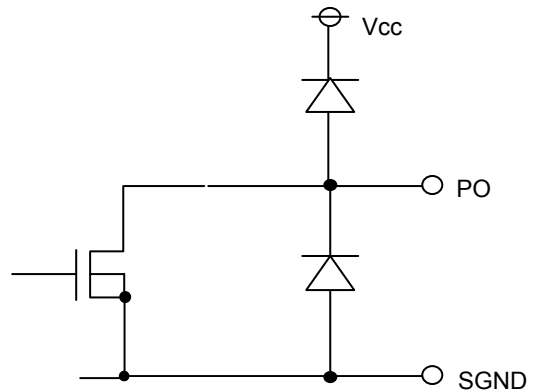


● I/O Circuit Diagram

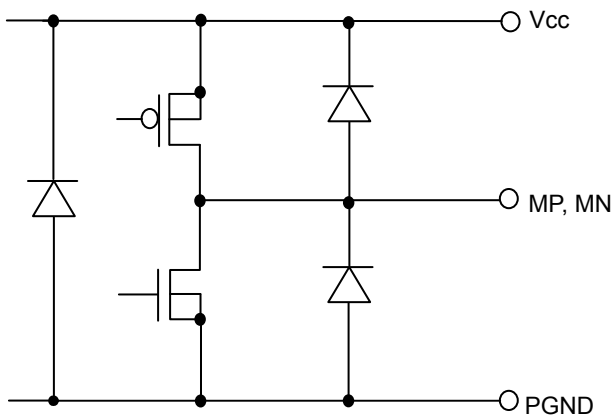
1) INP, INN



2) PO



3) MP, MN



● Operating Notes

1) Absolute maximum ratings

Use of the IC in excess of absolute maximum ratings such as the applied voltage or operating temperature range may result in IC damage. Assumptions should not be made regarding the state of the IC (short mode or open mode) when such damage is suffered. A physical safety measure such as a fuse should be implemented when use of the IC in a special mode where the absolute maximum ratings may be exceeded is anticipated.

2) GND potential

Ensure a minimum GND pin potential in all operating conditions.

3) Thermal design

Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin in light of the power dissipation (Pd) in actual operating conditions.

4) Pin short and mistake mounting

Use caution when orienting and positioning the IC for mounting on printed circuit boards. Improper mounting may result in damage to the IC. Shorts between output pins and the power supply and GND pins caused by the presence of a foreign object may result in damage to the IC. Ensure a minimum GND pin potential in all operating conditions.

5) Actions in strong magnetic field

Keep in mind that the IC may malfunction in strong magnetic fields.

6) Testing on application boards

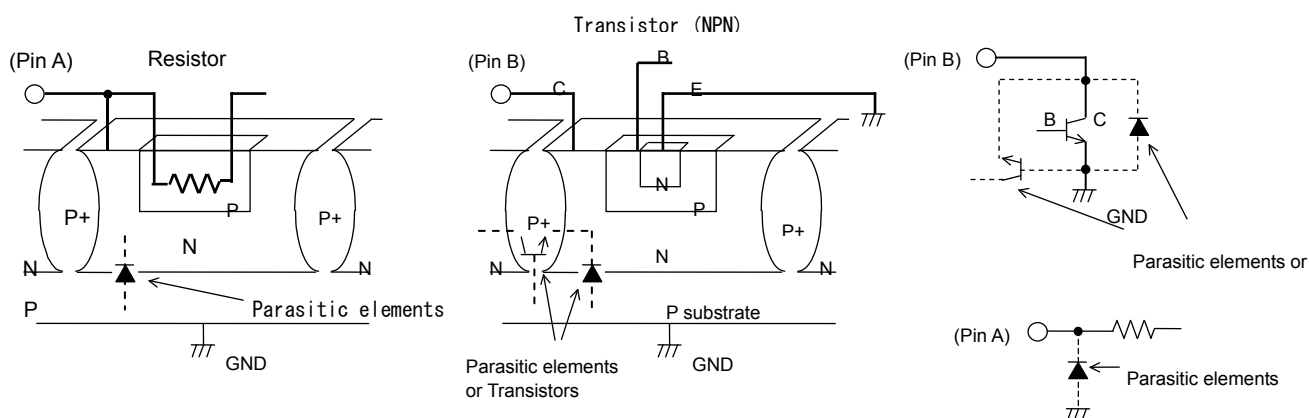
When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor to a pin with low impedance subjects the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors after each process or step. Always turn the IC's power supply off before connecting it to or removing it from a jig or fixture during the inspection process. Ground the IC during assembly steps as an antistatic measure, and use similar caution when transporting or storing the IC.

7) IC terminal input voltage

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P/N junctions are formed at the intersection of these P layers with the N layers of other elements to create a variety of parasitic elements. For example, when the resistors and transistors are connected to the pins as shown in the following figure,

- The P/N junction functions as a parasitic diode when $GND > \text{Pin A}$ for the resistor or $GND > \text{Pin B}$ for the transistor(NPN).
- Similarly, when $GND > \text{Pin B}$ for the transistor (NPN), the parasitic diode described above combines with the N layer of other adjacent elements to operate as a parasitic NPN transistor.

The formation of parasitic elements as a result of the relationships of the potentials of different pins is an inevitable result of the IC's architecture. The operation of parasitic elements can cause interference with circuit operation as well as IC malfunction and damage. For these reasons, it is necessary to use caution so that the IC is not used in a way that will trigger the operation of parasitic elements, such as by the application of voltages lower than the GND (P substrate) voltage to input pins.



8) Input terminals

Do not apply the voltage to input pin when the V_{CC} is not applied. And when the V_{CC} is applied, the voltage of input pin must not exceed V_{CC} . It is feared that output get malfunction, as input voltage is swept slowly near the H, L threshold voltage. Please pay attention to input slew rate.

9) Back electro motive force (BEMF)

There is a possibility that the BEMF is changed by use of the operating condition, environment and the individual characteristics of motor. Please make sure there is no problem of operating the IC although the BEMF is occurred.

10) The note of pattern design at printed circuit

This IC flows large current between power supply for motor division and GND. So, it is feared that get undesirable result malfunction, oscillation and so on, as input lines is affected by large output current. Please consider pattern design at printed circuit doesn't have common impedance on output large current lines-input lines. Please consider to keep low impedance of power supply for fear of oscillation from power supply high impedance, also.

11) Rash current

This IC doesn't have current limit circuit for rash current. Therefore physical security countermeasure, like current limit resistor is to be given.

12) Thermal shutdown circuit

This IC incorporates a built-in TSD circuit for the protection from thermal destruction. The IC should be used within the specified power dissipation range. However, in the event that the IC continues to be operated in excess of its power dissipation limits, the attendant rise in the junction temperature (T_j) will trigger the TSD circuit to turn off all output power elements. The circuit automatically resets once the junction temperature (T_j) drops. Operation of the TSD circuit presumes that the IC's absolute maximum ratings have been exceeded. Application designs should never make use of the TSD circuit.

13) Over voltage lock out function

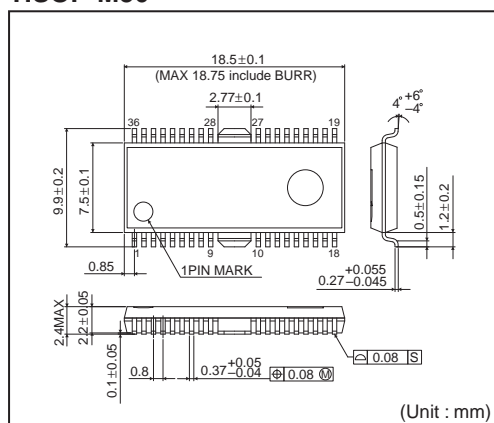
This IC has the function of turning off the output when detecting the over voltage. More than 30V(typ.) triggers this function. But in the standby mode, this function does not work. Although this IC has over voltage lockout function, the voltage that exceeds absolute maximum ratings might destroy the IC. Please do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings.

14) Over current protection

This IC has the function of turning off the output when detecting the over current. More than 2.25A(typ.) triggers this function. When detecting the over current for 10 μ sec(typ.), this function turns off the output(output terminals become Hi-impedance) for 290 μ sec(typ.). After the period of turning off time (290 μ sec) , the output current recovers. But if the over current is still detected, this function will work again.This function is for protecting IC because of the output short etc. but the continuing detection of over current might cause the extreme heat and damage the IC. It is recommended to change the IC's state to standby mode by the application. And please pay attention to the power dissipation.

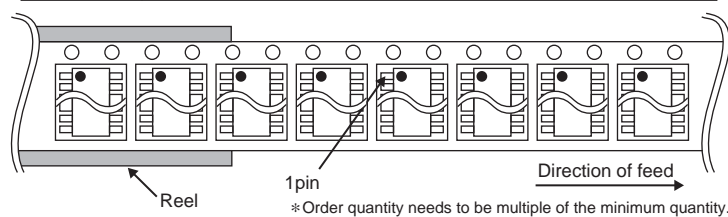
●Ordering part number

B	D	6	9	4	1	F	M	-	E	2
Part No.		Part No.				Package FM : HSOP-M36			Packaging and forming specification E2: Embossed tape and reel	

HSOP-M36

<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape (with dry pack)
Quantity	1500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



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